

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Execution of Brown.

The following from the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* details minutely the circumstances attending the execution of Brown. It will be read with great interest:

THE EXECUTION.

It was precisely 5 minutes past 11 o'clock (Baltimore time) when Brown ascended the gallows.

The sheriff proceeded at once to business. The sheriff and jailor and one or two others, shook hands with the old man, and he shook them as heartily as he could, though the movement was a little awkward, as his arms were tied in the usual way on such occasions—that is, by a rope at the elbows—the sheriff received Brown's hat, and we had a fair look at him. I could not see a marked resemblance to the portrait given in Frank Leslie's paper. He had more of that wrinkled look which is seen in Porte Crayon's sketches for Harper's monthly. He seemed to be much emaciated. If he is not, his clothes were quite too large for him. The popular idea is, I believe, that he is a large man. In truth, however, he is not above the medium size. He was a sinewy rather than a muscular man, and though large in the chest, not broad-shouldered, being round breasted as all men of great powers of endurance are. He certainly was not more than five feet ten inches in height. He looked about, not nervously and with uneasy glances, but calmly and steadily. The sheriff at once adjusted the dismal white cap, which was very large, and begged about his head. At the same moment his ankles were tied closely. He had been standing with his feet a few inches apart, and moved them together as required the moment he was told to do so. The rope was now attached to the ring above, and the old man stood with his face to the south, straight as an arrow and firm as a pillow. I looked at him at this moment with a powerful naval glass, by means of which I could see him as distinctly as if I had been within twenty or thirty feet. His hands were naked, and I observed them narrowly to see if there were any indications of nervousness. His hands were not clenched, but hung in an easy and natural manner, and there was not a symptom of a twitch in them, and not a motion. His clothes were dark brown, and though decent, were dingy with wear. His vest was buttoned closely over his chest. His pants were large, and from sitting so long in prison, I suppose, were short and bagged at the knees—he wore a coat, the skirt coming down about to the hips, and this was unbuttoned, and the tail shook in the strong breeze, the only movement that was seen about his person. He prayed silently as he stood. He had slippers on his feet, made of some red material—the ordinary article used in course slippers, I presume.

The sheriff and others left the scaffold, and Brown was upon it alone. He knew now, of course, that the time had come for death, but his hands retained their composed position. There was a movement of intense stillness, a sudden movement, a sharp twang of the rope, a creaking of the hinges of the trap door, and at four and a half minutes after eleven, the old man, indomitable to the last, swung between the sky and the soil of the Old Dominion. As he dropped, he turned sharply round and faced the North. There was very little muscular action. The arms and legs worked slightly. There was a shaking of the wrists, and jerking of the shoulders, and the legs were once or twice drawn up a little. I have not heard whether his neck was broken by the fall, but presume, from the fact that he died so easily, that it was.

Brown was upon the scaffold 9½ minutes before he was launched upon the unknown voyage.

His last words were in reply to a question of the sheriff. The delay was longer than intended,

owing to the slowness of the military in getting into the precise place assigned them. The sheriff asked him if he was tired of standing. He replied: "Oh, no—but don't keep me here any longer than you can help." When he had been hanging twenty-four hours, four medical gentlemen stepped upon the scaffold, the rope that bound him was cut, and an examination was made to see if he was dead. Before this operation was concluded, twenty medical men, most of them surgeons to the military, were upon the scaffold—left his pulse, pressed their hands upon his bosom to see if his heart beat, and held their ears to his chest, to listen for a symptom of a flutter at the seat of life.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S DEATH.—The New York *Traveller* contains the following particulars of this sad event:

During the morning of Monday he walked to his garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride during the day, as was his custom, but he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual the omission was not thought by his family to arise from any alarming conditions. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation, and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of Ebenezer Irving, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and Pierre M. Irving, a nephew, with his wife, another nephew, Rev. Pierre M. Irving, of New Brighton, Staten Island, the literary executor of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day. The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. Irving, and excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful or a more gratified sharer of the enjoyment than he. In the intervals of conversation he glanced over the pages of several books that lay on the center table, and the last book he is believed to have opened was Lieut. Page's *Hitory of Paraguay Expedition*.

About half past 10 o'clock he rose up to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bed room.—While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. Irving coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. Irving accosted him in a playful manner, saying, "Why, Pierre, what are you doing with the needle?" and passed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss Sarah Irving, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in the hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as of some choking, and turning around she saw Mr. Irving press his hand to his heart and fall forward. He caught hold of a table in falling and gradually sunk down to the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them had reached him he had ceased to breathe.

THE DAWN OF LOVE.—It is said, that if a grapevine be planted in the neighborhood of a well, its roots running silently under the ground, wreath themselves in a net work around the cold, clear waters, and the vines putting out outward greatness and unward clusters and fruit is all tells where every root and fiber our life twines gradually around some human soul, to us the unsuspecting wellspring of our being.

Fearful it is because so often the vine must be uprooted, and all its fibers wrenched away, but till the hour of discovery comes, how it transfixed by a love and beautiful life!

There is nothing in life more beautiful than that trance-like quiet dawn which precedes the rising of love in the soul. When the whole being is pervaded imperceptibly and tranquilly by another being, and we are happy to know not and ask not why the soul is thus receiving all and asking nothing. At a later day, she becomes self conscious, and then comes craving exactions endless questions—the whole world of the material comes in with its hard counsels and consultations, and dictate candidates, as having a drop of Democratic blood in their veins."

Congressional. Monday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

House.—Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, explained, and was understood to say, that he condemned as strongly as the gentleman from Missouri possibly could, the avowal of such sentiments; he had never seen the recommendation to scatter. His name, however, appeared to a proposition to publish and circulate a pamphlet containing matters taken from Helper's book, together with the remarks made by the gentleman on slavery.

Mr. Clarke—I am glad the gentleman feels the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kilgore—I am ready to take the responsibility.

Mr. Farnsworth—We can act understandingly, if the gentleman will have the book read here.

Mr. Clarke—I don't believe the gentleman can read it. I recommend the literature. I have no doubt the book is a good one.

Mr. Clarke, resuming, let it be his duty to say that if this Government is to be prostituted, and men placed in position holding such sentiments, the people ought to know to what a humiliating position it has come. The chair they were now about to fill had been occupied by Clay, Barber, and Windrop—gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self respect, and who would not advise treason, murder, and dissolution. He said that he had that circular in reference to the circulation of the pamphlet before him.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane, interrupting, utterly condemned such sentiments as those which the gentleman from Missouri had repeated.

Mr. Palmer said, let us have free discussion.

Our friends on the other side have thrust the negro before the House; we may as well finish the discussion, and then turn him out as quickly as possible.

Mr. Clarke replied that the negro never would have been thrust upon the House but for the action of the gentleman's party and for the advice of the gentlemen had given. Gentlemen made themselves the equals of the negro. The effect would be to drive off another class of the House on the first day of the session.

Mr. Kellogg remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had made a statement that Republican members had directly or indirectly sanctioned certain things in Helper's book; his name appeared in some of the papers as having recommended it.

Mr. Clarke no doubt you signed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kellogg—I am not prepared to say whether I signed the list or not, because the authority of the New York *Herald* is not good. Mr. Clarke—Nor any other good paper. Mr. Kellogg—The sentiments are not entertained by the Republicans. I am willing that the gentleman should assume or disavow them. If I have signed the paper wrongfully, I would avert it. I want the gentleman to state what is in the compendium.

There was much noise and confusion throughout, and the speakers were but imperfectly heard.

Mr. Clarke was prepared to show what was in the book, if gentlemen were prepared to be placed on the anxious seat. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The resolutions offered by Mason of Virginia yesterday, to appoint a committee to inquire into the Harper's Ferry invasion came up.

Trumbull of Illinois said that it would have his cordial support wherever murder had been committed, and let us ascertain who are guilty and hold them responsible. He hoped that the investigation would be thorough, and complete, and believed that it would do good by disabusing the public mind, especially in the South, of the idea that such a movement receives any countenance from any considerable number of the citizens of the North. No man who is not prepared to destroy the Constitution and to subvert the Government and resolve society into its original elements, could justify, no matter what the evils, either imaginary or real, that may exist in the body politic, no one individual or twenty out of twenty millions could be permitted, in his own way and in defiance of the laws of God, to undertake to correct them; no government on earth could be sustained if that was allowed; anarchy would be the consequence. As for the misguided man that led the insurgents, he had already expiated his error on the gallows and gone before the final tribunal. Let this investigation be impartial and thorough, and the effect on the country will be most salutary. Had a similar investigation been instituted when a similar transaction occurred in 1855, it would have been better for the country. The arsenal at Liberty, Mo., was then broken into, and the public property taken away. He then briefly recapitulated the facts of that occurrence as stated by Capt. Leonard, in charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing slavery into Kansas, while at Harper's Ferry the effort was to abolish slavery. He then offered an amendment to the resolution extending the inquiry to the former case.

Mason replied that he would not stand in the way of the inquiry, and suggested that the very documents read contained all the facts officially set forth, and that if the Senator wanted to prevent the recurrence of such transactions, he would not stand in the way of applying the proper legislation to the bill; but that now, when four years had elapsed, and neither that Senator nor those who act with him have asked an investigation, it is a little strange to be so anxious to couple these transactions; that the committee could not examine both at once, and that, therefore, both time and money would be lost by adopting the amendment. He wanted to know whence the resources were derived for the Harper's Ferry invasion, and who supplied the money and munitions of war, and for the pay of the prisoner's counsel. He said Congress would not act on the subject without official information, and if it should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is then the duty, not of the Southern States alone, but of all the States to take proper measures for their protection. He alluded to the remark of Mr. Trumbull respecting the shrieks from Kansas not having been heard in Virginia, by saying that no shrieks would be heard from Virginia, happen what may in their political relations. He did not know what a man's political education could lead to him to use such expressions in referring to the recent events.

Mr. Trumbull answered that nothing the Senator might say could get him to speak disrespectfully of Virginia or any other State of the Union. He said that he spoke the word "shriek" as used in regard to the people of Kansas, and not with the view of casting ridicule on any portion of the country.

Mr. Mason's impression was that the expression came from the political associates of Mr. Trumbull. At first it was "shrieks for freedom."

Mr. Hale followed, denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States, and defined his position generally in regard to the slavery question.

Mr. Hunter expressed surprise at the manner in which this resolution had been received; said that it was proper in itself and made eminently necessary by the circumstances of the recent occurrence; that the South was not so much startled by the foray of Brown and his followers as at the sympathy openly expressed in the North for him and at the apparent indifference of the great mass at the North at such manifestations of sympathy. The Senator from Illinois professed to turn the matter into a party issue; does he suppose that the South regards the peace and safety of the community as a party matter? They are loath to believe such things can be tolerated with indifference by those bound to them by ties of common government; but if such is the case, it is time that they were made aware of it.

Upon such an occasion as this, which has no parallel in the history of this country, the levity displayed by the Senator from New Hampshire is like the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death. The South can take care of themselves, if no remedy can be found in the General

Government; but let the South know, so that they can take action in the matter.

Is this Union to be used only to stay the arms of States for self defense and give no protection against such insurrections? If there be in truth such alienation of feeling, and this simple resolution cannot, pass without being smothered by party issues, let us know it at once.

Mr. Davis said one gratifying fact was the distinctness with which Senators disavowed all connection with or sympathy for the mad fellow Brown.

Mr. Green remarked that the purpose for which arms were taken at Liberty was not to force slavery into Kansas, not to subvert the Government of laws of the United States; but to resist the unlawful acts of the Emigrant's Aid Society, which had prevented the execution of the laws of the Territory—although an unlawful act, it was for a good purpose and in order to support law and order. The truth ought to go in connection with this matter and not let it be supposed it was an atrocious act like that at Harper's Ferry. This affair demands the interposition of the Federal Government. While the scenes in Kansas, whether right or wrong, have passed, by those acts are recorded for posterity to judge, and let them remain undisturbed.

Mr. Crittenden thought the amendment would do no harm and would occupy a few days more time. He hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Wilson should vote for the resolution and the amendment. When the intelligence first reached the North it was regarded as merely a strike of working men. On learning its real character, it was received almost unanimously with disapprobation and regret; but elections were pending in New York and New Jersey, and one or two leading papers in New York, for the purpose of affecting these elections, made the most violent, false, and infamous charges against public men and the masses of the people in the free States. This excited universal indignation. There was not one man in a thousand of the people of the free States who ever dreamed of such a foray or knew anything of it. He spent two or three weeks in New York and New Jersey previous to the election, and everywhere heard regret and condemnation of that movement. He never saw a man who did not regret that the leader in the invasion, by his conduct and language, had excited the sympathy and admiration of all men. He violated law under the conviction that he was doing right, and was willing to take the consequences, but the present Governor of Virginia, by his mode of dealing with this question; by his evident attempt to make political capital and get up needless clamor, has excited a feeling of derision and contempt among the masses of the North. To this cause is to be attributed the sympathy manifested for Brown, more than any other source whatever.—Had he dealt with this question as a discreet magistrate, and not made an outrageous and infamous attempt to implicate innocent men for partisan purposes, what is witnessed to-day would never have taken place. He concluded by hoping the investigation would be thorough, who ever may be implicated. Let them take the consequences.

Mr. Clarke spoke in favor of the resolution and amendment, and after further debate the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

HOUSE.—The House met at noon.

Mr. Clarke's resolution being under consideration, Mr. Crawford made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the one hour rule, it being evident that after Mr. Clarke concluded his remarks a reply will be expected from the other side; that it would be remembered in the Thirty-sixth Congress, one gentleman occupied the floor for two days, and hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. Clarke caused to be read the list of those who recommended the circulation of Mr. Help's book, and also the circular itself, strongly reprobative of slavery. Mr. Clarke briefly reviewed the prominent recommendations in Helper's book, strongly condemning those persons who signed the circular, and insisting that if these views were carried out the Union could not exist, and said don't put brother against brother, father against son; don't destroy the conservative sentiment of the country.

Mr. Gilmer offered a substitute for Mr. Clarke's resolution, looking to the union of the national conservative men, on the basis of the declaration heretofore made by Whigs and Democrats against the agitation of the slavery question.

Mr. Curtis moved the previous question.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived by a tie vote.

The House adjourned without a ballot or any action on Mr. Clarke's resolution.

A Bore.

BY JOHN G. SAWYER.

Again I hear that breaking step:—
He's rapping at the door!

Too well I know the boding sound

That ushera in a bore—

I do not tremble when I meet

The stoutest of my foes;

Heaven defend me from the friend

Who comes—but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair,

And asks about the news;

He peers into my manuscript,

And gives his candid views:

He tells me where he likes the line,

And where he's forced to grieve:

He takes the strongest liberties—

But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily paper through

Before I've seen a word;

He scans the lyric that I wrote,

And thinks it quite absurd;

He calmly smokes my last cigar,

And coolly asks for more;

He opens every thing he sees—

Except the entry door.

He talks about his fragile health,

And tell me of the pains

He suffers from a score of ills

Of which he ne'er complains—

And how he struggled once with Death

To keep the friends at bay;

On themes like these away he goes—

But never goes away!

He tells me of the carpings words

Some

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JOHN M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

Extra copies of this paper containing the Governor's Message, can be furnished to those who wish them at 2 cents each.

The Frankfort Commonwealth FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Daily,	\$1 50
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A few days ago we published a communication from ROBERT RICHARDSON, Esq., in reply to our comments upon his course in reference to the Normal School. He does not deny the correctness of the principal facts alleged by us, but complains that injustice was done in attributing to him motives that he never entertained. No one disliked to entertain a harsh opinion of Mr. Richardson more than we did, but in the absence of any explanation on his part the remarks made by us were the irresistible conclusions from his own acts, and we are not the only one who thought what we openly expressed. We knew that he had introduced and advocated the bill as originally passed; that during the early part of the session he had declared himself desperately opposed to its repeal; that he believed a school for the education of teachers was indispensably necessary to render the Common School Fund available for the purposes for which it was designed, and that the school at Lexington met his entire approbation; and that notwithstanding all this he voted for its unconditional destruction!—and that he did this without deigning to offer one word of explanation as to his course, without uttering a syllable in defense of the bill or in advocacy of any bill which might subsequently be introduced establishing a Normal School, and, we must be permitted to remind him, without condescending to use his efforts to have the subject discussed by an able gentleman whom he knew to be here for that purpose. Now, in view of the fact that his party were threatening with destruction all who adhered to the cause of the Normal School, what was more natural than that we should suppose that it was intimidation, and no conviction of duty, which induced Mr. Richardson to vote for the repeal of a bill establishing a school which he thought absolutely and essentially necessary? How were we to know that in yielding to a prejudice he acknowledges to have been unreasonable, he was actuated by a desire to promote the subsequent establishment of a school which he then struck down? We must be permitted to say, that Mr. Richardson was guilty of the worst conduct with the best motives that we have ever heard of. It is his own fault that he permitted himself and others to misjudge him. His explanation should have been made in his speech in the House, in the final passage on the motion to repeal. Perhaps, however, if he had then made any such explanation, coupled with the declaration he now makes, that he is still in favor of the establishment of a school for teachers, he never would have been elected to the office he now holds.

Mr. Richardson closes his communication with the declaration that if the Legislature shall submit to the people a proposition to devote a part of the public money towards maintaining a Normal School, he will do all in his power to induce the people to consider the measure favorably. Will he go just a little further? Has he the nerve to openly urge the present Legislature to submit such a proposition as to the people? Will he use his influence towards initiating the movement? Mr. Richardson's communication is open to much criticism, but as these comments are dictated by no unfriendly spirit, we prefer to waive all further comment. Whenever he takes a step towards perfecting the present deplorably, miserably, inefficient

system of public education, he may rely upon our hearty and undivided support however slight it may be.

We learn with surprise that some of the officers of the Senate have assumed that our brief and hurried comments upon the organization of that body were dictated by personal hostility towards them. That this no idea could be more unfounded. We merely intended a candid expression of our own opinions of the capacity of the officers elected, nothing more. Those opinions were formed from our personal knowledge of the men, and are based upon grounds sufficient to justify our remarks. If they do not prove to be correct, and if every Democrat does not admit it before the close of the session, no one will be more rejoiced than ourselves. We prefer not to anticipate errors where possibly none may occur, but leave the officers to be judged of by their acts in the future, not by what has gone by.

The New Castle *National Democrat* positively refuses to apologize for the conduct of Judge Nuttall, but cruelly leaves him to defend himself. Well! we have no doubt that the Judge will do it the very first time he delivers himself from the Bench.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th inst. contains a carefully compiled statistical table of the deaths and their causes in the city of New York during the two last years. The grand total for the two years is 47,826, and of these 6,008 were from consumption and 708 from bronchitis. It is painful to think how many of these fatal cases might have been arrested in their first stages by the use of proper remedies. It is said that John Bull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry is very efficacious in such cases.

There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in this city, on the 10th day of January, 1860.

LAND SALE.—We call attention to the sale of the fine farm on Benson of Mrs. ANN S. JACKSON, on next Saturday, on the premises. A chance for a good home and a bargain is presented.

Washington Irving, at a party in England, one day playfully asserted that the love of annexation which the Anglo-Saxon race displayed on every occasion, proceeded probably from its *morsus honte* rather than its greediness. As a proof, he cited the story of a bashful friend of his, who, being asked to a dinner party, sat down at the table next to the hostess, in a great state of excitement, owing to his reclusive life. A few glasses of wine mounting to his brain, completed his confusion, and dissipated the small remains of his presence of mind. Casting his eyes down, he saw on his lap some white linen. "My heavens," thought he, "that's my shirt protruding from my waistband." He immediately commenced to tuck in the offending portion of his dress, but the more he tucked in, the more there seemed to remain. At last he made a desperate effort, when a sudden crash around him, and a scream from the company, brought him to his senses. He had been all the time stuffing the table cloth into his breeches, and the last time had swept everything clean off the table. Thus this bashful friend annexed a table cloth, thinking it his own shirt.

SALES OF FAYETTE LAND.—In noticing the purchase by Mr. Joseph Faulconer, of this country, of the farm of Mr. John McLane, of Boyle, in our last, we neglected to state that Mr. Faulconer sold, at the time of his purchase, his farm in Fayette, four miles from Lexington, on the Harrodsburg turnpike, to Mr. McLane, at \$100 per acre.

B. R. McCANN, Esq., of Fayette county, sold a portion of his farm which was contained in this paper, a few days ago, containing 200 acres, to Mr. Alexander Bush, of Fayette, at \$100 cash per acre. The portion sold includes the improvements, which are very valuable. Mr. McCann retains the balance of his farm, amounting to about 250 acres, also improved, and has withdrawn it from sale.—*Obs. and Reporter.*

SALES OF BOURBON LAND.—Mr. J. L. Horton recently sold his farm of about 200 acres to Charles Harris, at \$50 50 an acre. The land lies near the Levy, about 2 miles beyond Flat Rock.

Col. Sadler sold at auction, on Wednesday, the farm of Richard Clay containing 154 acres, at \$76 05. W. F. Berry was the purchaser.

The sale of the late Mrs. Polly Sherman, 200 acres, was sold on Saturday at \$75 04 per acre. Mr. Burrell Griffith was the purchaser.

Frank Massie has sold his farm of 200 acres; about four miles from town, to Capt. Wm. P. Hume, at the price of \$100 per acre.—*Paris Citizen.*

The celebrated John Foster thus describes a bigot:

"He sees religion, not as a sphere, but a line, and it is a line in which he is moving. He is like an African buffalo—sees right forward, but nothing on the right or left. He would not perceive a legion of angels or devils at the distance of ten yards on the one side or on the other."

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED:

Commonwealth v. McCready, Franklin; dismissed.

Same v. Bruce, Gallatin; reversed.

Davis v. Commonwealth, Fayette; dismissed.

Watson v. Wingate, Union eq. and er.; reversed.

Smith v. Smith's heirs, Rockcastle; reversed.

Wills v. Brown, Taylor; reversed.

ORDERS.

Chas. S. French, of Winchester, R. H. Prewitt, of Lexington, and John Rice, of Pike, were admitted as attorneys in this Court.

Sayre & Co. v. Apperson, Fayette; motion overruled.

Same v. Clay et al., Fayette; motion overruled.

Jarrett v. Duffey, McCracken; appeal dismissed.

Neel et al. v. Doane et al., Jefferson; appeal dismissed.

Stigall v. Wilkerson, Lincoln; petition for re-hearing filed.

Allison v. Jackson, Madison; affidavit filed.

Geiger v. Apperson, Clarke; continued.

Bondurant v. Same, Clarke; continued.

Bailey v. Caperton's, Madison;

Stagno v. Embry, Madison;

Shearer v. Harbour, Madison;

Yancey v. Smith, Madison;—were argued.

Turner v. Commonwealth, Madison; argument continued by Runyan for appellee.

It is extraordinary how many defects we can discern in a friend after we have a quarrel with him. The same remark applies to a woman after she has rejected us.

It is extraordinary how many defects we can discern in a friend after we have a quarrel with him. The same remark applies to a woman after she has rejected us.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, 1859.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by Rev.

E. T. Lacer, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in bills as follows:

Mr. PRALL—A bill to amend the charter of the Centreville and Jacksonville Turnpike Internal Improvements.

Same—A bill to empower the Bourbon County Court to take Stock in Turnpike Roads: Internal Improvements.

Same—A bill to charter the Jacksonville Cement Company: Religion.

Mr. ANTHONY—A bill to change the time of the Allen Quarterly Courts: County Courts.

Mr. MCRAE & YER—A bill to enable the Anderson County Court to raise means to re-build the Court House and Clerk's Office of said County: County Courts.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to change the law in relation to changes of venue: Judiciary.

Mr. MARSHALL suggested that the members of the Senate would like to attend the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, and therefore moved an adjournment.

And then the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

At 11 o'clock the Society was called to order, by B. J. Clay, the President, who stated that the object of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Clay also entered into an explanation of the condition of the Society. He stated that there was now in the hands of the Treasurer \$3,797 87, with only a small debt, if any at all, against the Society. He did not believe that there would be any difficulty in relation to the appropriation of \$5,000 per year, as he was satisfied that the people of the State were in favor of the continuation of the appropriation.

On motion of Col. Bradford, the minutes of the last meeting of the Society were read.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the delegates from local Societies were requested to make their reports.

Col. Bradford, from a committee appointed to draw up an amendment to the charter, reported the following:

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and to give encouragement to all the Arts and Sciences connected therewith.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the act incorporating the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, approved the 10th day of March, 1856, be and is hereby so amended, as that in future elections for Directors of said Society there shall be five Directors elected from each District in lieu of three.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated annually, out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the State Treasury, and to be paid as aforesaid in the original act.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the Vice Presidents of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, shall have and exercise all the powers which have been conferred upon the Directors in the original act of incorporation.

On motion, the amendment was adopted by the Society.

The President announced that the next business in order would be the election of a president for the ensuing year.

Col. L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, was unanimously elected.

The districts then proceeded to the selection of a Vice President and five directors for each district.

For the First District—

For Vice President—Philip Swigert, of Franklin.

Directors—Harrison Thompson, of Clarke; Oscar H. Burbridge, of Bourbon; Wm. Warfield, of Fayette; Joseph Shawhan, of Harrison; Geo. L. Forman, of Mason.

For the Second District—

Vice President—Dr. John A. Tomlinson, of Mercer.

Directors—Gibson Mallorey, of Jefferson; Wm. A. Cook, of Mercer; W. C. Whitaker, of Shelby; T. S. Grundy, of Washington; George Denney, of Garrard.

For the Third District—

Vice President—Anthony Birdwell, of Livingston.

For the Fourth District—

For Vice President—Philip Swigert, of Franklin.

For the Fifth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Sixth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Seventh District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Eighth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Ninth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Tenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Eleventh District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Twelfth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Thirteenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Fourteenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Fifteenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Sixteenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

For the Seventeenth District—

For Vice President—John Foster, of Fayette.

AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

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[Nov. 13, 1859-11.]

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